

50 GERMAN DIVISIONS TO MAKE FIRST ATTACKS IN NEW DRIVE

the Channel ports to the junction with the French and American troops southeast of Amiens.

The enemy is trying hard to penetrate the Allied air defenses but is relentlessly driven back or shot down.

FRENCH ADVANCE THEIR LINES NORTHWEST OF MONTDIDIER

Also Pierce German Trenches on Marne Front—Prisoners Taken in Both Raids.

[FRENCH REPORT]

PARIS, June 28.—The text of the War Office statement to-day is as follows:

"Northwest of Montdidier the French advanced their lines in Senecal Wood and captured 100 prisoners.

"Between the Marne and the Ourcq a local operation was carried out south of Dammarie and the French took twenty-two prisoners. The night was calm on the rest of the front."

OFFICIAL BRITISH REPORT.

LONDON, June 28.—Following is the report issued to-day by the War Office:

"A raid attempted by the enemy Wednesday night against one of our posts in the neighborhood of Moyenneville, south of Arras, was repulsed with loss. A party of our troops carried out a successful daylight raid yesterday near Mesennoy. It captured a few prisoners without suffering casualties.

"During the night our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the neighborhood of Rossignol Wood, southeast of Commequert. Casualties were inflicted upon the enemy in this neighborhood by our patrols."

AMERICAN TROOPS HALT ATTEMPTED RAIDS IN VOSGES

Pershing Announces Awarding of Distinguished Service Cross to Private, Killed in Action.

[AMERICAN REPORT]

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following communique from Gen. Pershing was made public to-day:

"Section A—Aside from the repulse of hostile parties which attempted to raid our positions in the Vosges there is nothing to report.

"Section B—The Commander in Chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Private Joseph Legizan, Field Artillery, deceased, for the following act of gallantry: 'At Coullemelle, France, on April 27, 1918, under a heavy bombardment, voluntarily went to the assistance of other soldiers who had been buried in a dugout by enemy shell fire and was killed while engaged in this heroic action.'"

GERMANS TAKEN BY AMERICANS REVEAL PLANS OF HINDENBURG

Big Drive Expected to Be Against the British Line Above Montdidier on the American Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, June 28.—Valuable information concerning Germany's future military plans has been given to Intelligence Officers of the American Expeditionary Force by German prisoners captured in Tuesday night's battle for Belleau Wood.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's next offensive—the greatest of the whole war and the one on which he banks everything to win a "victory by the sword" for Germany—is scheduled to begin in August.

The drive is expected to center against the British line, with the apex of the German attacking wedge in the Montdidier-Noyon sector, where masses of American troops are in the line.

The prisoners assert Hindenburg will throw all his man-power into the drive. Every reserve is being trained for the offensive. German soldiers have been told the attack will end the war.

The prisoners assert the plan for the offensive is known as "Hindenburg's Plan," and that no secret is being made of the preparations behind the German lines.

The Germans declared July would bring minor offensives, one of which would have for its object the capture of Rheims in order to strengthen the German line.

It is asserted by the captives that Hindenburg has fifty picked divisions of reserves prepared for the attack. They say the German High Command hopes to smash the British and French Armies before the American strength can become the decisive factor in the war. All believe the war will end in three months, and declare the Americans cannot win it.

WOMEN AND CLOTHES IN WAR TIME

By MRS. VERNON CASTLE

Widow of the famous dancer and daring aviator, most copied of any living woman in the matter of attire, speaks to feminine America in intimate series. First article points out advantage of individual taste as practised by French women, and tells of Mrs. Castle's disapproval of conventional mourning and her adoption of original and more humanly suitable "weds."

SERIES BEGINS IN

The Evening World To-Morrow

BRITISH AVIATORS BRING DOWN NINE GERMAN PLANES

Drop More Than 30 Tons of Bombs at Saarbrücken, Ludwigshafen and Other Points.

LONDON, June 28.—Seven German airplanes were brought down by British airmen Wednesday and two others were driven down out of control. It was officially announced to-day. Two British machines are missing.

"With the improvement of the weather more photographic and artillery observation work was accomplished than has been possible for some time," the statement said.

"Our day bombing machines dropped fourteen and a half tons of explosives on enemy railway stations, ammunition dumps, transports and billets, and on the docks at Hruge.

"On the night of June 26-27 operations continued and sixteen tons of bombs were dropped on various targets. Our airplanes attacked the chemical works at Ludwigshafen, the factories and railway sidings at Saarbrücken and the airfield at Boichen. Several bombs fell on an active furnace at Saarbrücken. At Boichen two hangars were set on fire. All our machines returned safely.

"One of our machines which was yesterday reported missing has since returned.

"The enemy bombed one of our air-dromes during the night. No damage was done to our airplanes."

FOUR KILLED, ELEVEN INJURED IN SAARBRÜCKEN RAID.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—Four persons were killed and twelve injured in the Allied air raid over Saarbrücken, Tuesday, according to a Berlin despatch to-day.

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BOLSHEVSKI JOIN GERMAN IN PACT TO CRUSH POLAND

Russian Government Pledged to Recognize Teuton Supremacy and Oppose Allies.

LONDON, June 28.—Germany and the Russian Bolshevik Government, in a secret convention regarding the future of Poland, have "virtually agreed to co-operate in crushing Polish nationalist aspirations. Details of the treaty have been printed in the newspaper The Nation's Voice of Cracow, Galicia, according to a despatch to the Times from Milan.

The Bolshevik Government pledged itself to recognize Austro-German hegemony in Poland and to aid in defending it against the former allies of Russia.

The Cracow paper describes the treaty as a "scandalous document, showing the treachery of the Bolsheviks and the baseness of the Germans." It gives the gist of the eight articles of the agreement, as follows:

First—The Polish policy shall be conducted by Germany.

Second—The Russian Government pledges itself not to interfere with the organization of Poland.

Third—The Russian Government may keep in touch with democratic and revolutionary clubs in Poland through agitators known to the German Information Bureau.

Fourth—The sending of agitators to Poland shall be suspended by the Russian Government.

Fifth—Russia shall exercise strict vigilance over Polish national groups so as to prevent them from enlisting in the Russian Territorial Army.

Sixth—Russia shall consider violation of the frontiers of Lithuania and the Ukraine by Polish troops as a declaration of war on Germany and Austria-Hungary and shall aid in crushing such troops.

Seventh—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Eighth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Ninth—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Tenth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Eleventh—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Twelfth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Thirteenth—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Fourteenth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Fifteenth—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Sixteenth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Seventeenth—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Eighteenth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Nineteenth—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Twentieth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Twenty-first—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Twenty-second—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Twenty-third—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Twenty-fourth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Twenty-fifth—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Twenty-sixth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Twenty-seventh—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Twenty-eighth—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

Twenty-ninth—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own, or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

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WOUNDED ARMY OFFICER, HONORED BY KING GEORGE, WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE



LIEUT. A. MCCLINTOCK.

RUMORS OF TYPHOID IN GERMAN CAMPS

Entire Personnel of Some Units in Northern France Said to Be Affected.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—Rumors are in circulation, says the Echo Belge, that an epidemic of typhoid is raging among the German soldiers in northern France. Several units are reported to be affected with this disease.

This condition, together with the losses sustained by the enemy in the last offensive, is said, according to this account, to be responsible for the delay in resuming the offensive.

It was reported yesterday that many German troops were suffering from influenza.

THIRTY U. S. AMBULANCE UNITS ARRIVE IN ITALY

Received by a Deputy on Behalf of the Government—Arouse Great Enthusiasm.

ROME, Thursday, June 27.—Thirty ambulance units of the United States Army have arrived in Italy.

They were received by Deputy Romeo Gallego-Stuart on behalf of the Government and by Col. M. K. Buckley, American military attaché, for the American Embassy. Other notables and representatives of the local authorities also were present to greet the arrivals, whose appearance created a scene of enthusiasm.

McClintock left his home in Lexington, Ky., in November, 1915, and went to Canada, where he enlisted as a private in the 5th Infantry Battalion to go overseas. He soon got into the thick of the fighting and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

In September, 1916, he was sent with a party of sixty men to bomb the German trenches under a heavy gun fire. He brought in two comrades who had fallen beside him. It was while he lay wounded in London that King George came and pinned the Distinguished Service Medal on his breast.

Later he was invalided to this country and honorably discharged, whereupon he joined the American Army.

"RICH ESTATE" IS 34 CENTS.

So Relatives Drop Plans for Elaborate Funeral of Kivac.

The body of August Kivac, who died of tuberculosis in the Kings County Hospital two days ago, lies in the Kings County Morgue to-day and will be buried in the Pottery Field.

Relatives of Kivac came to New York after receiving news of his death, and made preparations for an elaborate funeral service. Kivac was reported to have hoarded a large sum of money during his life, and his relatives are said to have made formal claim to this property.

Yesterday the Public Administrator of Brooklyn announced that Kivac's estate consisted of only 34 cents and a few old pieces of furniture. Plans for the funeral were abandoned.

QUITS RESERVE BOARD POST.

H. Parker Willis Tenders Resignation as Secretary.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—H. Parker Willis has offered his resignation as Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, to take effect at the pleasure of the board.

It is understood that Mr. Willis, when relieved, will devote his entire time to his duties as professor of banking at Columbia University and to writing on economic and financial subjects.

NEW ARREST IN SLAYING.

Third Man Accused of Part in Police Officer's Death.

Detectives have made a third arrest to-day in connection with the murder of Patrolman Joseph Nolan of the West 5th Street Station, who was killed early Wednesday by a brick dropped from a house-top.

Martin Roane, twenty-one, a butcher, of No. 404 West 5th Street was arraigned before Magistrate Groehl on a charge of investigation until Monday. No plea was taken.

Roane denies being implicated, but admitted, the police say, he attended a party in the rooms of Joseph F. Burke and John Keegan are held.

REPORT MUNITION SHIP SUNK

Atlantic Torpedoed Without Casualties.

A GULF PORT, June 28.—Private advice have been received here in the effect that the British steamship Atlantic has been torpedoed and sunk. There were no casualties, the report says, but no date or place of the disaster are given.

The ship was laden with munitions.

1,000,000 Americans in France July 4, Says Tardieu.

PARIS, June 28.—André Tardieu, Commissioner of Franco-American relations, declared to-day that there will be a million American soldiers in France by July 4.

WOUNDED OFFICER ENDS HIS LIFE AS POLICE GET ALARM

Lieut. McClintock Had Overstayed His Leave of Absence From Camp Dix.

First Lieut. Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., who once received the Distinguished Service Medal from the hand of King George and later won his silver bar and two stripes for honorable wounds fighting with Gen. Pershing, shot and killed himself to-day in his room at the Murray Hill Hotel, No. 115 West 42d Street.

Though the hero of two years' fighting in France left not a scrap of explanation for his act, the fact that he feared disgrace was evidenced by an alarm received at Headquarters earlier in the day from the military authorities at Camp Dix, N. J., stating that the lieutenant had overstayed his leave from camp and should be apprehended.

Two emptied bottles of veronal, a sleeping drug, found on a chair beside his bed, added their bit to the untold story of what had prompted Lieut. McClintock to end his career with a bullet, alone and in a strange city. Because of wounds he had been invalided home from France to take up the duties with the depot brigade at Camp Dix. The emptied bottles of sleeping draught might have indicated that to escape the torture of old hurts which permitted no sleep the fighting man had run away to bury himself in the city's hives to forgetfulness.

The lieutenant registered at the baths Wednesday night and slept late on Thursday. He spent all day away from the baths yesterday and returned again late last night. After taking his bath he retired to his room.

About noon to-day Leopold Schmidt, an elevator boy, remembered Lieut. McClintock had not come down from his room and went to investigate the reason. He found the soldier dead in bed, still garbed in his bath robe. A 38-calibre revolver, not of the army type, was clenched in his right hand. There was a bullet wound through his temple.

The West 40th Street Police Station immediately communicated with Headquarters when the dead man was identified by the register and the Camp Dix authorities were notified of his suicide.

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24 SAILORS ADRIFT EIGHT DAYS AFTER SINKING OF DWINSK

Survivors of Torpedoed Troop Ship Sailed 600 Miles on Two Biscuits a Day.

SHELBOURNE, N. S., June 28.—Twenty-four members of the crew of the troopship Dwinsk, under charter to the American Government, which was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine June 18, reached here to-day aboard a Gloucester fishing schooner.

The men, exhausted by exposure and lack of food, were picked up on the morning of June 26 after being adrift eight days, and with only a day's provisions in stock.

Crammed into one lifeboat of the seven with which the Dwinsk was equipped, these men had drifted and sailed 600 miles, during which time they lived a Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family Robinson existence on a biscuit and a small quantity of water each morning and evening.

Their boatswain's mate, Phillip Larbalestier, who like his twenty-three companions is British, told the story of the terrible voyage.

The submarine launched its torpedo early in the forenoon of June 18, he said, without giving the slightest warning. The men piled into the seven boats as the undersea craft started to shell the stricken vessel, which was fast sinking.

The boats kept together all during the day, but when night came they separated, and when another day came the boat carrying the boatswain's mate and his companions was out of sight of the others. Three times during their long trip north and east they saw vessels pass them by without halting to pick them up. They were too far away for signaling.

When picked up by the fishing vessel Wednesday off Seal Island they were down to the very last of their ship's biscuits and water.

The landing of twenty-four survivors of the torpedoed Dwinsk at Shelbourne, N. S., to-day, definitely accounts for all but two boatloads of the crew. Three boatloads, containing sixty-seven survivors, had been previously reported missing. Seven boats in all left the vessel when she was torpedoed. Two were picked up by a steamer, which brought their occupants to New York, another boatload was rescued and brought to Hampton Roads, Va., and a fourth to Bermuda by a sailing vessel.

A report was received yesterday of the landing of seventeen survivors of a torpedoed steamer at Bermuda, but the message did not give the name of the ship.

The Dwinsk was a troop ship returning to the United States. She had no soldiers aboard.

INDIANA "DRY" LAW UPHELD.

Supreme Court Upholds Closing of Saloons Last April.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—The Indiana State wide prohibition law was upheld by the State Supreme Court here to-day. The decision was four to one.

The State has been "dry" since April 2 last when the "bone dry" prohibition law took effect.

DIED.

MISSAM.—On June 25, 1918, SARAH PINCKNEY, widow of Samuel Hamilton Kline, died at her late residence, No. 1 West 124th st., on Saturday, June 22, at 10 o'clock.